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Abstract of the national paper of Indonesia

1. Since the 1960s, progress in space technology and its applications has proved to be of great benefit to the achievement of the national development objectives of many countries. The great benefits continue to grow as a result of the ever-increasing space activities by countries, including developing countries. It is strongly believed that the progress of space technology and its applications could make a significant contribution to the prosperous, peaceful and stable world desired by all countries.

2. In line with the above desire, countries are obliged to cooperate with each other concerning the pattern of space activities in the future. In other words, cooperation among countries in space technology and its applications is an imperative rather than an option. To that end, all countries, in particular developing countries, should have broad access to such cooperation and such access will be valuable only when the developing countries have the requisite indigenous capabilities, in terms of both technology and related human resources, to participate significantly in the cooperative activities.

3. Cooperation under the auspices of the United Nations system or other systems has been taking place for some years. However, it is felt that the pattern and methods of carrying out such cooperation, especially the process of transfer of technology, have not yet given rise to much technological capability and related human resource development in most developing countries, which are required to undertake self-sustaining and ever-increasing space activities by themselves. A new progressive paradigm for such cooperation should therefore be defined, especially in facing the challenges of the twenty-first century. The paradigm should progressively introduce new concepts and methods of establishing space cooperation. Those ideas and methods should be based on countries' awareness of their responsibility to ensure that space cooperation is aimed at providing benefits for all cooperating countries. In that cooperation the comparative and competitive advantages of each participating country should be utilized. With such a new progressive paradigm, space cooperation should bring about concrete benefits, that is, development of in-country space technology and related human resources in all participating countries.

4. Based on the above and taking into account the interests of all countries, Indonesia is of the considered view that all countries should conduct their space activities in the spirit of the following basic principles: (a) all countries should have access to information on the progress and development of space technology and its applications; (b) international cooperation allowing for the development of in-country space technology and related human resources, as well as international economic and industrial cooperation in a "win-win" scheme should be promoted; (c) industrialization and commercialization of space technology and its

applications by industrial and developing countries alike as partners in a mutually beneficial cooperation should be carried out; and (d) international space treaties and/or conventions functioning as cornerstones in increasing and encouraging more international space cooperation, addressing pressing space issues and safeguarding the interests of all countries taking into account the special needs of developing countries should be negotiated.

5. These four basic principles should be observed in space cooperation, especially in addressing the Earth-bound problems of great concern to all countries, in particular developing countries. Those problems include, among others, poverty, inadequate food security, lack of public facilities, lack of teachers, low public health, environmental degradation, lack of capability in assessing natural resources and inadequate space information systems.

6. As to Indonesia's space activities, Indonesia has given its space programme high priority in its national development programme. In the country, the National Council for Aeronautics and Space of the Republic of Indonesia (DEPANRI) functions as the highest national coordination and policy formulation forum for national aerospace development. This Council, chaired by the President of Indonesia, consists of eight related ministries as members and the Chairman of the National Institute of Aeronautics and Space (LAPAN) as Secretary of the Council. The Council's activities are aimed primarily at developing applications of space technology. Space technology and space science activities focus on supporting space applications and industrial activities. For telecommunication services, the country at present operates five domestic satellites: two satellites of the PALAPA-B series, two satellites of the PALAPA-C series and Indostar-1 (also known as Cakrawarta-1). Indonesia has been operating a ground station for remote sensing applications at Parepare, in south Sulawesi, which has been receiving data from various remote sensing satellites. Many agencies have installed data processing facilities catering for their needs as regards remote sensing applications. Indonesia operates its meteorological satellite ground receiving stations to acquire both geostationary meteorological satellite data and data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the United States of America. Over time, data have been applied for non-meteorological purposes such as applications in forest fire detection and monitoring, drought monitoring, crop assessment, mapping of sea surface temperature, monitoring of the movement of the inter-tropical convergence zone and the development of a model for prediction of El Niño Southern Oscillation events and their impact on crop production and flooding. Space technology development focuses on the indigenous design and development of systems and/or subsystems. Space research programmes encompass activities related to climate and air pollution, the middle and upper atmosphere and the solar system. Now Indonesia is looking very seriously into developing a climate prediction model for the entire area of the country. Regional and international cooperation in space activities are considered of high importance to speed up the process of technological capability and human resource development as well as to promote the peaceful uses of outer space. Indonesia has cooperated with many countries and also participated actively in subregional, regional and international events. In the future, the space programmes in the country will still focus on space applications. Nevertheless, Indonesia will increase its efforts in developing space technology in order to achieve self-sustaining capability in overall space activities. Indonesia is now conducting a study on the possibility of developing its own aeronautical navigation satellite system.